

Corner for the Juniors

HARVESTER WAS BOY'S IDEA

Suggested to Father Plan of Putting Large Scissors, Instead of Sickles, on Reaping Machine.

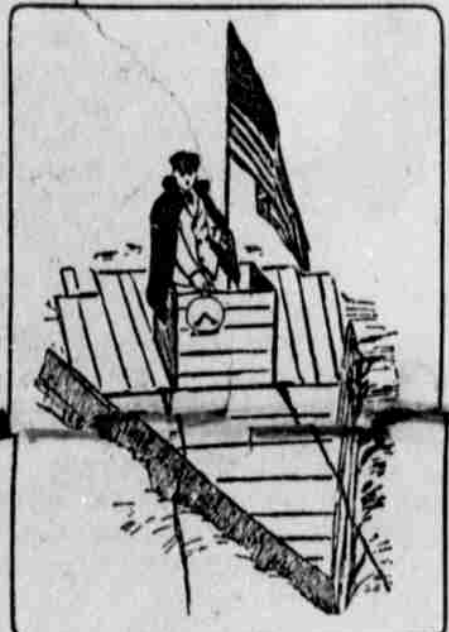
In 1820 Obed Hussey of Ohio was inventing a reaping machine, the first ever designed in this country. His chief difficulty was the cutting device, which was three large sickles, set in a frame and revolved so as to cut into the grain. It would not work satisfactorily. A young son, watching the experiments, asked his father why he did not use a lot of big scissors, with one handle fastened to one bar and the other handle to a sliding bar, thus opening and closing them. Hussey instantly adopted the idea, substituting for sickles the two saw-toothed blades which are in common use today on harvesters, the cutting action being quite similar to that of scissors.

From the boy's suggestion he perfected in one week a machine on which he had in vain exercised all his ingenuity for the preceding two years. The principle of all of the great harvesting machines, and its benefit to the farming industry of the entire world has been unsurpassed by any other invention for use on the farm.—George F. Stratton, in St. Nicholas.

MUCH FUN TO SHOVEL SNOW

Janitor of Kansas City Public School Creates Apparatus to Make Small Boy's Pastime Useful.

The yard of the Yaeger school at Nineteenth street and Indiana avenue is large and the walks extend nearly around the block, says the Kansas City Star. When covered with snow, to clean them off is a difficult job.



A Snowplow Operated by Boy Power.

So Bernard M. C. Walter, head janitor of the school, and his little helper, Sammy, built a snowplow to do the work. It may be hauled by a horse, but lacking such motive power, Walter hitched 12 youngsters to the contrivance and in half an hour had the sidewalks around the school and the school yard cleared off.

Four boys ride the plow to weight it down. It is fitted with iron runners. The question of taking turns was a difficult matter to solve and required severe commands of the principal.

WINTER PASTIME FOR BOYS

Velocipede Built on Sled Runners Affords Much Amusement Where Snow and Ice is Available.

Sled runners take the place of the two wheels on this velocipede so that it can travel on snow or ice. A spiked wheel with cranks on its shaft is mounted at one side of the front runner. The novel part of the drive



Snow Velocipede.

ing mechanism is that the spiked wheel slides up and down in the fork so that it can be raised off the ground for coasting downhill.

Decadence.

An action being tried in an English court had to do with a dispute as to the quality and condition of a gas pipe that had been laid in the ground a number of years before.

"It is an old pipe," stated one of the witnesses, "and therefore out of condition."

The judge remarking dry that "people do not necessarily get out of condition by being old," the witness promptly replied, "They do, my lord, if buried in the ground."

In Dark Ways.

Why are fixed stars like wicked old men? Because they sin till late (scintillate).

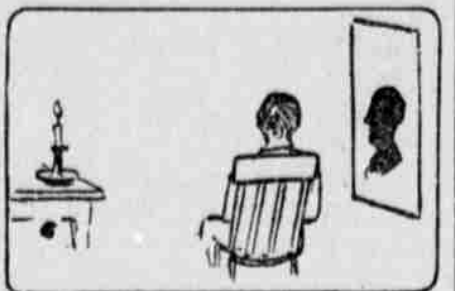
QUITE AMUSING GAME

"Detective's Note Book" Is Not Hard to Arrange.

Pastime Is Intended to Test One's Skill in Identification of Profiles of Villains for Whom Reward Is Offered.

Now that the fall and winter is coming on, the boys and girls will be looking for something in the way of indoor games to amuse their guests at their evening parties, and the boy or girl that can get up something new is always in demand.

A very good game which can be arranged without much trouble is called the detective's note book, and is supposed to test the skill in recognizing villains for whom a big reward is offered, if you have nothing to go by but a picture. The apparatus required



Making the Profile.

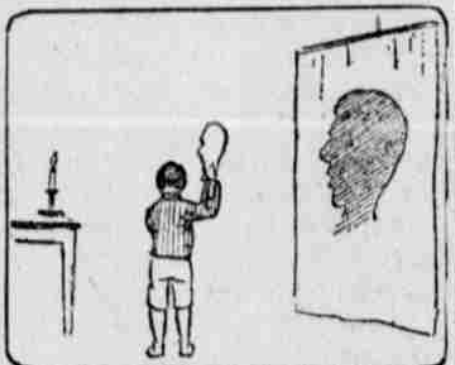
is a smooth board, some sheets of which paper, a sheet and a candle.

The board is hung upon the wall with a chair in front of it, but not too close. About ten feet away have a lighted candle, the other lights being put out. Ask a boy to sit in the chair, which should have a back high enough to hold his head steady, so that the shadow of his profile falls upon a sheet of paper tacked to the board.

Run around the outline of this profile quickly with a soft pencil. Put a number on it, and the boy's name. Ask another boy to take the chair while your assistant cuts out the profile you have just made. In a few minutes you will have half a dozen and you may stick in one or two fake profiles to add to the fun.

Now hang your sheet where the folding doors go, between two rooms if possible, and set your candle on a table in one room, while your guests take their places in the other. Each person should have a slip of paper to write down opposite the number you call out the name of the boy they think the profile belongs to, the numbers you have put on them being not in order of course, but any number you please, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The winner at this game is the one who gets the greatest number of correct guesses. If you have slipped in one or two fake profiles you will find that some one or other will be sure



Profile Finished.

they know the boy and will write his name opposite the number you call out.

It is better to confine the profiles to boys, because girls are too easily recognized by the way they do up their hair, and besides girls do not make good villains for detectives to hunt.

Mark Twain's Walk.

Upon a certain occasion Charles Dudley Warner, who was friend and neighbor to Mark Twain, asked him to go walking, and Mark, as usual, refused.

Dudley summoned all his powers of persuasion to no purpose. "You really ought to do it, you know," he said finally. "It's according to scripture."

"No 'mark-the-perfect-man' chest nuts on me if you please," warned the humorist. "Give me your authority." "Fifty chapter of Matthew, verse the forty-first," said Mr. Warner, readily. It reads like this: "And whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him Twain."

Needless to say, Twain went with Dudley for that walk.

Washington's Death.

George Washington died the last hours of the day, the last day of the week, of the last month of the year, of the last year of the eighteenth century.

Bare Truth.

What is that which no one wishes to have, yet no one wishes to lose? A bald head.

"Soleful."

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the soul of it.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF RASPBERRY



Fruit Demands Care in Picking and in Handling Thereafter—They Should Never Be Picked When Wet—Of an Exquisite, Delicate Flavor.

(By R. S. HERRICK and E. R. BENNETT, Colorado Agricultural College.)

The raspberry is one of the best known small fruits. In its wild state it has been used as food since the beginning of history. This fruit belongs to the family of brambles of which there are many hundred species. The raspberries of commerce are mostly included in three species. These three species are divided between two quite distinct types, the reds and blacks.

The European red raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus*, is little grown in this country. The fruit is similar to the American red raspberry in appearance, of better quality, but the plants are less hardy. The early attempts at red raspberry culture in this country were largely confined to the development of this species but these have never succeeded because the species is not adapted to our climatic conditions.

The American red raspberry, *Rubus strigosus*, is of comparatively recent domestication. In the wild state it is found more or less over the northern and eastern United States. One variety of this species is native in the higher altitudes of the Rocky mountains. This wild raspberry of the mountains is far superior in quality to the domesticated berry or to the wild berry of the east. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done to improve or acclimate the berry to cultivated conditions.

The black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, is also native to the northern and eastern United States. The black raspberry of commerce is practically the same as the wild berries of the fields. This species is comparatively hardy and is well adapted to our climatic conditions.

Another species, *Rubus neglectus*, is a hybrid of the American red and black raspberry. This species is relatively unimportant. It is represented by what is known as the purple cane berries.

The raspberry has reached its greatest commercial importance in the

northeastern states. This is because the fruit demands a cool climate and a loose, moist soil with an abundance of humus. In a wild state both the red and black varieties are found at their best on newly cleared timber lands of the eastern and central states. Land from which timber has been removed in the east is nearly always first occupied by the raspberry brambles. After the surface humus becomes more or less exhausted these bushes disappear.

The great drawback to raspberry growing either in a wild or cultivated state is the droughts that are apt to occur at time of ripening.

Propagation of the raspberry varies according to which species it belongs. The red raspberries are propagated from the suckers which come up from the parent root. As a rule most of the red varieties throw up enough suckers to insure plenty of young plants. For this reason careful cultivation has to be resorted to in order to avoid injuring the root system of the old plant. For when it is injured it acts only as a stimulant to throw more shoots and often requires a severe pruning to keep them down. The old plant can be separated by division thus obtaining extra plants for planting purposes, but as a rule this is not as good a plan as to use the young shoots with the roots attached.

The black raspberry is propagated by the tip layerage. This is done by covering the tips along the latter part of July or the first of August. They take root at this point and generally establish themselves well along in the following spring. They can be separated from the parent stock by cutting the cane off near the ground.

The purple cane varieties vary somewhat in their mode of propagation according to the variety. The most of them however resemble the black-cap in this respect and are propagated by tip layerage.

COLD-FRAMES FOR WINTER GARDENING



The Long Island Home Hamper—Hampers being prepared for shipment to New York. Mr. Hal B. Fullerton, manager of the Long Island experiment station, says he can scarcely supply the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables carefully selected and packed and shipped as they ship them from Medford. This line of profit is open everywhere.

(By J. H. HAYNES) Successful gardening depends on early production. Cold-frame plants are more certain to live than hot-bed plants, and give a large per cent of good stuff than do the more tender hot-bed plants.

In constructing such we use two frames instead of one. The larger frame is 4½ feet by 7½ feet and 1 foot deep. The inner one is one foot smaller each way and only eight inches deep.

The space around the inner frame, six inches wide, is filled with dry sawdust well packed down.

The covering for the inner frame is a glass-covered sash made to fit quite close to the frame to exclude air. The outer frame is covered with an oiled canvased frame so as to be waterproof.

A strip of carpet, or other good material, is kept over the inner sash in severe weather.

We prefer shallow frames to keep the plants from growing spindling. We choose a location free from cold winds and where a good exposure to the sun can be had. If it is a little chilling so much the better.

Frames and sash should be well painted to preserve them. There are 3,276 square inches in such a frame, and allowing three square inches to the plant, one can have over 1,000 plants per frame.

Good rich soil is used, and the under soil is made quite loose to give a chance for root growth. It is best to grow the plants in the open and transplant on the approach of severe weather.

Frames of a larger size are not so easily handled, nor can the same protection be given in them. On mild days we give light to the plants by removing outer sash, and if safe, we raise the inner sash to admit fresh air.

These frames are not expensive where one can do his own work, and they add a good per cent. to the investment.

Building Up the Dairy Herd.

Buying cows and selling them as fast as they stop milking never built up a high-class dairy business. The city milk producer is not a true dairyman; he is more a speculator in feeds and cows.

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WHY HE GOT NO ANSWER.

Traveler Learns That Policeman Was Stickler for Etiquette.

The policemen of Montevideo are mostly of Indian origin. They are always courteous and polite, but they are great sticklers for etiquette. Through ignorance of their customs a foreigner sometimes finds himself in an embarrassing situation.

One day last summer a well dressed American gentleman stepped up to a policeman in the Plaza Independencia and said, in good Spanish:

"Will you please tell me where the Calle Rincon is?"

The policeman looked haughtily at the stranger, and turned away.

The American tried again, with still more courtesy.

"Would you be so extremely kind as to accommodate me where the Calle Rincon is?"

To his astonishment the policeman retorted:

"You have no manners, sir."

Needless to say, the American was quite abashed; but he had to find the Calle Rincon, so he put the question to a Spanish youth who was standing near. The youth answered cordially, and went some little distance to direct the stranger properly. After the American had thanked him, he asked:

"Why did the policeman refuse to answer me?"

"Because," replied the youth, "when you addressed him, you neglected to take off your hat!"—Youth's Companion.

HE HAD NO SMALL CHANGE.

Farmer Was Acquainted With Peculiarities of the Bay Wares.

Nothing can surpass the horse deal as a topic of never-failing interest and pleasant excitement. That recently described in the Youngtown Telegram was only incident, but it had a promising first chapter.

In the hay market one afternoon a couple of farmers stopped to talk crops and horses.

"Are you in the market for a good horse?" asked one.

"Always ready to dicker," the other answered.

"Ever see that little bay mare of mine?"

"I think I know the critter."

"How'd you like to own her? She's yours at rock-bottom price."

Gathering up his lines preparatory to leaving the spot, the other farmer replied:

"Well, John, I'd buy her today, but I hate to break a dollar."

Nothing Like It.

"Have you anything to say in extenuation of your conduct?" asked the judge.

"Nothin' in extenuation, judge, your honor," replied the prisoner, "but if you knowed all about this thing you wouldn't blame me for what I done."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Getting Suspicious.

"My father talked me into taking a course in domestic science."

"And how do you like domestic science?"

"Well, it looks like ordinary kitchen work to me. If my suspicions are confirmed I shall drop the course and make father buy me a \$50 hat."

Proof Positive.

"Freddie has a fortune in politics. He knows the ropes," declared the admiring friend.

"Yes; I judge that from the campaign cigar he gave me."—St. Louis Republic.

Looking Ahead.

"Six months," said the judge. "But why did you steal a light duck suit?"

"A heavy overcoat is what you need." "But I won't need no heavy overcoat six months from now, your honor."—Courier-Journal.

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WAS NO LONGER A SAFE BED.

Passenger Thought It About Time He Was Securing Quarters.

A friend was complaining the other day to Captain Barber, port captain of the state pilots, about the crowded condition of the steamboat on which he recently made a trip.

"Four in a room?" replied Barber.

"That's nothing. You should have traveled on the days of the gold rush to California. I remember one trip out of New York we carried more than 1,000 passengers, and if you would put 50 on that ship today there'd be a holler that would reach Washington and make trouble for somebody. To show you how crowded it was and what 'crowded' really meant, three days out from New York a chap walked up to the old man and said:

"Captain you really must find me a place to sleep."

"Where in thunder have you been sleeping until now?" inquired the old man.

"Well," says the fellow, "you see it's this way. I've been sleeping on a sick man, but he's getting better now and won't stand for it much longer."—New York Sun.

His Question.

A club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked a question in the club rooms which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of \$10.

One evening McLoughlin asked the following:

"Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt around the top of his hole when he digs it?"

After some deliberation McLoughlin was called upon to answer his own question. "That's easy," said he, "the squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice," suggested a member, "but how does he get to the bottom?"

"Well," answered McLoughlin, "that is your question."—Everybodies.

The Way It Sounded to Him.

Two girls were talking over the wire. Both were discussing what they should wear to the Christmas party. In the midst of this important conversation a masculine voice interrupted, asking humbly for a number. One of the girls became indignant, and scornfully asked:

"What if I do you think you are on, anyhow?"

"Well," said the man, "I am not sure; but, judging from what I have heard, I should say I was on a clothes-line."—Gargoyle.

Rebuked.

"Smith doesn't know a good thing when he sees it."

"Has he been snubbing you again?"

No Chance.

"You inherited quite a nice little fortune," said the lawyer.

"Yes," replied the fortunate youth. "I suppose you will pay a lot of your debts now?"

"I had thought of it, but I concluded to make no change in my manner of living. I don't want to be accused of vulgar display."

Has Great Endurance.

"Does your wife ever give in in an argument?"

"No, nor out."